Save Our Water Supply: AVOID RUNOFF

Maintaining a safe, clean water supply is important for everyone's health. From farmers who need clean water to grow food to animals who need safe water to drink and live in, keeping our water unpolluted is vital to the Valley. That's why our storm water runoff needs to stay clean.

What is runoff?

When raindrops splash onto the street and flow down the gutter, the water ends up in storm drains. This rainwater picks up contaminants along the way and carries them to ponding basins, canals, creeks or the San Joaquin River. The water can pick up motor oil, bug killers and trash, which end up seeping into our groundwater — and groundwater is our drinking water.



Irrigation runoff is wasted water.

When the water from our irrigation systems runs off the soil or gets sprayed onto paved areas, it washes contaminants off plants and paved areas into our storm drains. Contaminants such as fertilizers, insecticides, weed killers, oils and grease can get carried into our storm drain system and may end up in our drinking water. By eliminating irrigation runoff, we reduce the risk of contaminating our water which can lead to costly water supply cleanup. You can also protect our groundwater by using fewer pesticides and avoiding toxic products.

FOLLOW THE OUTDOOR WATERING SCHEDULE

The outdoor watering schedule is subject to change seasonally and during times of water shortage. For the current City of Fresno schedule, visit www.fresno.gov/water To report water waste, or learn about our free landscape consultation services, call Water Conservation at 621-5480. You can also email us at waterconservation@fresno.gov.

The City of Fresno thanks you for your cooperation in helping protect our community.

Tips For Avoiding Irrigation Runoff

Anyone who has ever seen a landscape being watered to the point where the water puddles and either runs down the sidewalk, into the gutter, or onto the street has witnessed "irrigation runoff." Runoff is often caused by sprinklers spraying onto paved areas and/or by running the irrigation station for too long. Monitor the spray pattern of sprinklers and install nozzles that are appropriate for the area. Then determine how long to run your irrigation cycle by doing the following:

Step One: Detect the runoff point

Use a watch to determine the amount of time it takes to reach the runoff point from your irrigation system. Observe the beginning time on the watch; start your sprinklers and observe the irrigation until you see water accumulating (puddling) and/or running onto the sidewalks or gutters; again observe your watch. The runoff point is the length of time between when you first observed runoff and the beginning time. To prevent runoff do not exceed this short length of time during any one irrigation cycle.

Step Two: Set your controller to cycle

Use the features on your sprinkler controller to your advantage. For example, if your landscape requires 12 minutes of irrigation and your runoff point is four minutes, then set three start times of four minutes each no more than two hours apart. Using short cycles not only stops runoff but allows time for the soil to absorb the water between applications.

Adjust your controller every month to allow for season changes. In the winter months, turn your controller to the "off" position and/or reduce the amount of irrigation. To help with water pressure set your controller start time(s) at odd times, such as 9:37 p.m. or 3:42 a.m., if your controller features allow you to do so.

Step Three: Replace old or broken equipment

It's easier to avoid runoff in your garden when you have the proper equipment in working order. Many irrigation manufacturers make low-flow pop-up sprinklers. These sprinklers spray larger droplets, reduce precipitation rates and regulate water pressure. Simply check your local irrigation supplier to discuss these sprinkler features.

Spray nozzles come in 1/4, 1/3, 1/2, 3/4 or full circles. Make sure that all of your spray nozzles are at the proper angle for the area that you're watering. Adjustable arc spray nozzles are also available for odd-shaped areas.

Water-Wise GARDENING TIPS

Here are some ways to have a healthy garden while conserving water:

- Choose plants classified by water needs of very low, low and medium that are appropriate for the Central Valley.
- Aerate lawns that are on compacted or heavy clay soils to increase water penetration into the soil and to reduce runoff.
- Mulch all flower beds with up to 4 inches of organic (bark, wood chips, newspaper, straw) or inorganic (gravel, shredded tires) material to reduce evaporation, moderate soil temperature and suppress weeds.
- Plants with similar water needs should be planted together.
- Adjust your irrigation controller to allow for weather conditions, plant needs and soil conditions.
- Consider drip irrigation the most efficient method of irrigation. It's easy to install, whether converting a sprinkler system or starting from scratch.
- Reduce lawn size or eliminate unused lawn areas. Consider replacing them with low water-use ground cover plants or decorative mulch.
- Mow lawn higher during summer months to reduce plant water needs, reduce water evaporation from the soil surface, and suppress weeds.
- Apply only slow-release fertilizers that stay available to the plant for longer periods of time and do not encourage succulent, water-hungry growth.
- Periodically manually turn on your irrigation system to check for leaks and broken equipment, then make repairs.
- When checking the system, monitor the spray pattern of sprinklers and install nozzles that are appropriate for irrigated areas to avoid spraying water on paved surfaces.
- Sweep sidewalks and patios instead of hosing them off.



For more information contact:

UC Cooperative Extension Master Gardeners at (559) 241-7534 or http://ucanr.org/sites/mgfresno, or the City of Fresno Water Conservation Program at (559) 621-5480 or www.fresno.gov/water or Email: Waterconservation@fresno.gov.

To dispose of unused pesticides and other household hazardous waste, call the County of Fresno at (559) 262-4259 for a drop-off site near you.

For current watering schedule or to report water waste, visit www.fresno.gov/water or call (559) 621-5480.

For Spanish or Hmong translation, please call (559) 621-5480.







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CREATING A
FRESNO-FRIENDLY
GARDEN

PLANT CHOICES
& WATER
CONSERVATION
TIPS
for our climate



PLANT GUIDE For Low Water-Use Species

The plants listed in this brochure are water-wise, which means they require a minimal amount of water to thrive in the Central Valley as classified by Sunset's Garden Climate Zone 8 or 9. Because plants have many common names, the botanical names are also listed. For more information on each plant, you may consult the Sunset Western Garden Book or other reliable sources.

ZONE 8

Cold-air Basins of California's Central Valley

Growing Season: Mid-February through November. This is a valley floor with no maritime influence. Summers are hot; winter lows range from 29° to 13° F/-2° to -11° C. Rain comes in the cooler months.

ZONE 9

Thermal Belts of California's Central Valley

Growing Season: Late February through December. Zone 9 is located in the higher elevations around Zone 8, but its summers are just as hot; its winter lows are slightly higher (temperatures range from 28° to 18° F/-2° to -8° C.) Rainfall pattern is the same as in Zone 8.



TREES (plants are generally greater than 15 feet tall.) **COMMON NAME Botanical Name** Acacia E Acacia spp. FS African Sumac E Rhus lancea FS Arizona Cypress E Cupressus arizonica FS Australian Willow E Geijera parviflora FS ☐ Beefwood Casuarina spp. FS ☐ Bottlebrush E Callistemon spp. FS Brachychiton populneus FS Bottle Tree E California Buckeye D Aesculus californica FS, MW Carob E Ceratonia siliqua FS Chaste Tree D Vitex agnus-castus FS Chinese Pistache Pistacia chinensis "Keith Davey" FS Chitalpa D Chitalpa tashkentensis FS Crape Myrtle D Lagerstroemia indica FS Deodar Cedar E Cedrus deodara FS Desert Willow D Chilopsis linearis FS Eucalyptus E Eucalyptus spp. FS Fern Pine E Podocarpus gracilior FS Fruitless Olive Olea europaea "Swan Hill" FS Goldenrain Tree D Koelreuteria paniculata FS Incense Cedar E Calocedrus decurrens es Japanese Pagoda Tree D Sophora japonica FS Maidenhair Tree D Ginkgo biloba FS Oaks D, E Quercus spp. FS Palo Verde D Cercidium spp. FS, MW ☐ Pines E Pinus spp. FS Pomegranate D Punica granatum FS Smoke Tree D Cotinus coggygria FS Strawberry Tree E Arbutus 'Marina' FS Sweet Bay E Laurus nobilis FS, PS Sweet Gum *Liquidambar spp.* FS Western Redbud D Cercis occidentalis FS **Plant Guide Key:** Deciduous - D Full Sun - FS Monthly to No Water once Evergreen - E Part Shade/Sun - PS established - MW Shade - SH

CUDIDC								
SHRUBS (woody, multi-stemmed plants under 15 feet tall.)								
	COMMON NAME	Botanical Name						
	Barberry D	Berberis spp. FS, PS						
	Bird of Paradise Bush D	Caesalpinia spp. fs, mw						
	Bluebeard D	Caryopteris clandonensis FS, PS						
	Bottlebrush E	Callistemon spp. FS						
	Bush Anemone E	Carpenteria californica FS						
	Bush Mallow E	Lavatera spp. FS						
	Bush Morning Glory E	Convolvulus cneorum FS						
	Bush Poppy E	Dendromecon spp. FS						
	Butterfly Bush D	Buddleja davidii FS						
	California Fuchsia E	<i>Epilobium spp.</i> FS						
	California Holly Grape E	Mahonia pinnata ps, sh						
	California Lilac E	Ceanothus spp. FS, MW						
	Coastal Rosemary E	Westringia fruticosa FS						
	Coffeeberry E	Rhamnus californica FS						
	Cotoneaster E, D	Cotoneaster spp. FS, PS						
	Coyote Bush E	Baccharis pilularis FS						
	Dwarf Olive E	Olea europaea "Little Ollie" FS						
	Desert Cassia D	Cassia artemisioides FS						
	Emu Bush E	Eremophila spp. FS						
	Euryops E	Euryops spp. fs, ps						
	Evergreen Currant E	<i>Ribes viburnifolium</i> FS, PS						
	Firethorn E	<i>Pyracantha spp.</i> FS						
	Flannel Bush E	Fremontodendron californicum FS, MW						
	Flowering Quince D	Chaenomeles spp. FS, PS						
	Forsythia D	Forsythia x intermedia FS						
	Grevillea E	<i>Grevillea spp.</i> FS						
	Hairy Canary Clover E	<i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i> FS, PS						
	Heavenly Bamboo E	Nandina domestica PS, SH						
	Indian Hawthorne E	Rhaphiolepis spp. FS, PS						
	Italian Buckthorn ∈	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> FS						
	Juniper E	Juniperus spp. FS						
	Kangaroo Paw E	Anigozanthos spp. FS, PS						
	Kerria D	Kerria japonica PS						
	Lantana D, E	Lantana camara FS						
	Manzanita E	Arctostaphylos spp. FS						
	Mountain Mohagany E	Cercocarpus betuloides FS						
	Mugo Pine E	Pinus mugo FS						
	Oleander E	Nerium oleander FS						
Ц	Photinia E	Photinia spp. FS						
Ц	Pineapple Guava E	Feijoa sellowiana FS						
\sqsubseteq	Rockrose E	Cistus spp. FS						
	Rosemary E	Rosmarinus officinalis FS						

☐ Russian Olive E

□ Santolina E

Sagebrush E

	Sweet Box E	Sarcococca ruscifolia PS, SH		Sage E	Salvia spp. FS
	Snowberry D	Symphoricarpos spp. FS, PS		Santa Barbara Daisy E	Erigeron karvinskianus FS, PS
	Strawberry Tree (dwarf) E	Arbutus unedo "Oktoberfest" FS		Pincushion Flower E	Scabiosa spp. FS
	Sugar Bush E	Rhus ovata FS		Shrubby Monkey Flower E	Mimulus aurantiacus FS, PS
	Sweet Olive E	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> FS		Society Garlic E	Tulbaghia voilacea FS, PS
	Teucrium E	Teucrium spp. FS		Verbena E	Verbena spp. FS, PS
	Texas Ranger E	Leucophyllum spp. FS		Wood Fern E	Dryopteris spp. sh
	Toyon E	Heteromeles arbutifolia FS		Yarrow E	Achillea spp. FS
	True Myrtle E	<i>Myrtus communis</i> fs, ps			
	Xylosma E	Xylosma congestum FS	G	ROUNDCOVER:	(nlants under 18 inches tall)
	Yew Pine E	Podocarpus spp. FS, PS	0		
	Yucca E	Yucca spp. FS		COMMON NAME	Cotonocator dommerica
			님	Bearberry Cotoneaster E Blue Fescue E	Cotoneaster dammeri FS
Pl	FRFNNIALS & F	BULBS (non-woody plants that live more than 2 years.)	님		Festuca glauca FS
•			님	Buffalograss D Cape Weed E	Buchloe dactyloides FS Arctotheca calendula FS
	COMMON NAME	Octoon or mum fruit occum so	님	Evergreen Candytuft E	
\mathbb{H}	African Daisy E	Osteospermum fruticosum FS	님	Gazania E	Iberis sempervirens FS, PS
\mathbb{H}	Agave E Aloe E	Agave spp. FS	님	Ground Morning Glory E	Gazania spp. fs Convolvulus sabatius fs, ps
H	Bearded Iris D	Aloe spp. FS, PS Iris FS, PS	님	Knotweed D	Persicaria capitata FS
H	Blue Eyed Grass E		片	Myoporum E	Myoporum parvifolium FS
H	Cast Iron Plant E	Sisyrinchium bellum fs Aspidistra elatior ps, sh	片	Snow in Summer E	Cerastium tomentosum FS
H	Coneflower D	Echinacea spp. FS	H	Stonecrop E, D	Sedum spp. FS
H	Coral Bells E	Heuchera spp. PS, SH	Η	Sulfur Flower E	Eriogonum umbellatum
H	Coreopsis E	Coreopsis spp. FS	Ш	Sullui Flower E	"Shasta Sulfur" FS
H	Crete Dittany E	Origanum dictamnus FS		Thyme E	Thymus spp. FS
H	Daffodill D	Narcissus FS	H	Trailing Lantana D	Lantana montevidensis FS, PS
H	Daylily D, E	Hemerocallis hyb. FS, PS	H	Woolly Yarrow E	Achillea tomentosa FS, PS
H	Dusty Miller E	Senecio cineraria FS	ш	moony farrow :	Tionmou tomontoba 10,10
H	Gaura E	Gaura lindheimeri FS			
Ħ	Geranium F	Pelargonium spp. FS, PS	V	INES (trailing or creeping plants	s that need sunnort)
Ħ	Hen and Chicks E	Echeveria spp. Fs, Ps, SH	•	COMMON NAME	Botanical Name
Ħ	Jerusalem Sage E	Phlomis spp. FS		Carolina Jessamine E	Gelsemium sempervirens FS
Ħ	Lamb's Ears E	Stachys byzantina FS, PS	Η	Cat's Claw E	Macfadyena unguis-cati FS
Ħ	Lavender E	Lavandula spp. FS	片	Honeysuckle E	Lonicera spp. FS
Ħ	Lily of the Nile E	Agapanthus spp. PS, SH	片	Lady Bank's	Rosa banksiae FS
Ħ	Lily Turf D	Liriope spp. PS, SH	Ш	Climbing Rose D	1103a Darikolac 13
	Matillija Poppy D	Romneya coulteri FS, MW		Potato Vine E	Solanum jasminoides FS, PS
	Mexican Bush Sage D	Salvia leucantha FS	H	Star Jasmine E	Trachelospermum
	Naked Lady D	Amaryllis belladonna FS		Juli Juliino L	jasminoides FS, PS, SH
	Penstemon E	Penstemon spp. FS, PS		Wisteria D	Wisteria sinensis FS
				\ \	

Elaeagnus angustifolia FS

Artemisia spp. FS

Santolina spp. FS

Red Hot Poker E

Russian Sage D

Red Yucca E

Kniphofia uvaria FS

Hesperaloe parviflora FS

Perovskia atriplicifolia FS